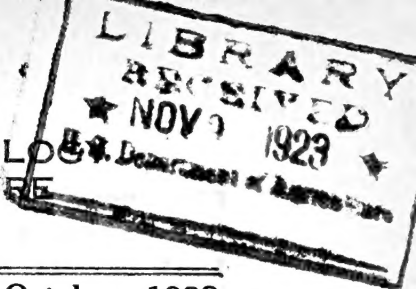


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85
MONTHLY LETTER OF THE BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



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FOREST INSECT INVESTIGATIONS

F. C. Craighead, Forest Entomologist in Charge

Recent investigations and correspondence indicate that the southern pine beetle, *Dendroctonus frontalis* Zimm., is threatening an outbreak in the Southern States. This insect is the most injurious enemy of the southern pines, and serious local outbreaks are occurring in Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Florida. The insect is ranging farther north than it has since 1893. It is not yet known whether these outbreaks indicate a serious epidemic.

Reports by Mr. Miller and Mr. Edmonston from the Kaibab Project in northern Arizona indicate that the Black Hills beetle, *Dendroctonus ponderosae* Hopk., is threatening a very serious outbreak which may rival that of this beetle in the Black Hills of South Dakota. Further investigations of the extent of the infestation are being made, and it is possible that an extensive control project will be instituted.

FRUIT INSECT INVESTIGATIONS

A. L. Quaintance, Entomologist in Charge

Fred E. Brooks reports that during the period of the present season when weevils were ovipositing in nuts of the Department's experimental chestnut orchard at Bell Station, Md., it was thought that weevils were scarcer and that infestation would be less serious than last year. The nuts are proving to be exceedingly wormy, however, as is indicated by the fact that one lot of 3,080 nuts selected from trees in various parts of the orchard have to date yielded 9,670 larvae, or a little more than an average of 3 to the nut. The larvae are still issuing from the same nuts at the rate of about 400 per day.

At an elevation of about 1,600 feet in central West Virginia, the larvae of *Oncideres cingulata* hatching from eggs deposited in 1922 are preparing to pass the second winter in a half-grown condition. Recent investigations show that a little farther south practically all individuals complete their transformation within 12 months.

Oliver I. Snapp of the Peach Insect Laboratory at Fort Valley, Ga., states: "Climatic conditions have been excellent for putting out paradichlo-

robenzene in Georgia during October. There are very few peach growers here who will not use the material this year. Since experimental results show that paradichlorobenzene can be used with safety in this latitude on 3- and 4-year-old peach trees, the growers are taking advantage of it, and many 3- and 4-year-old trees will be treated this year with the three-fourths ounce dose. One-half million pounds will be used in the Southeast this season."

BEE CULTURE INVESTIGATIONS

E. F. Phillips, Apiculturist in Charge

Dr. Robert Burri, whose work on the brood diseases of bees is well known and who is now director of the Dairy Experimental Station at Liebefeld, Switzerland, was in Washington during the International Dairy Conference. He reports that the work on the control of the Isle of Wight disease in Switzerland is progressing favorably.

George S. Demuth, formerly of this branch of the Bureau, was in Washington October 11. He is now editor of Gleanings in Bee Culture.

Dr. E. F. Phillips recently went to New York City and Boston to consult with various workers in animal pathology regarding plans for the extension of the bee disease investigations of the Bureau.

TRUCK CROP INSECT INVESTIGATIONS

J. E. Graf, Entomologist Acting in Charge

M. M. High has arrived at Gulfport, Miss., where he will be engaged on biological and control experiments on the Australian tomato weevil, Desiantha nociva Lea. The laboratory at Kingsville, Tex., has been abandoned for the present.

E. G. Smyth, who has spent several months searching for natural enemies of the Mexican bean beetle in Guatemala and Mexico, plans to leave Mexico for this country about November 10. He will stop over in Birmingham to discuss the parasite situation with N. F. Howard.

J. R. Douglass, who is studying the Mexican bean beetle under western conditions at Estancia, N. Mex., reports that a few of the beetles were found in gardens about town and in alfalfa fields a short time after the first snow of the season. Mr. Douglass, through the cooperation of a forest ranger, has placed a hibernation cage on Bosque Mountain, about 25 miles from Estancia and at an elevation of about 10,000 feet.

Entomologists from the principal pea-canning States will meet in Washington November 20 and 21 for a conference on the pea aphid. Stock will be taken of the year's developments and plans made for future work. On November 21, several of the entomologists connected with insecticide companies which have been carrying on active work against the pea aphid will join the conference and discuss the development of insecticides for the control of this insect.

SOUTHERN FIELD-CROP INSECT INVESTIGATIONS

J. L. Webb, Entomologist Acting in Charge

F. S. Chamberlin, of the Quincy (Fla.) laboratory, who spent some time in Washington during September, left for Quincy October 4.

F. C. Bishopp was in Washington October 9 and 10 for a series of conferences regarding the work in his charge.

Dr. W. D. Hunter, B. R. Coad, and G. A. Maloney attended the National Boll Weevil Menace Convention at New Orleans, October 25 and 26.

The extension service of the Kansas Experiment Station reports finding the boll weevil in Montgomery County, Kans., where some cotton is grown.

MISCELLANEOUS

(Items from the National Museum contributed by S. A. Rohwer)

George M. List, Chief Deputy Entomologist, Colorado Agricultural College, spent most of the afternoon of October 4 in the Section of Insects studying the methods of filing cards and the arrangement of the collections.

Dr. M. W. Blackman, teacher of forest entomology in Syracuse, N. Y., spent two days in the Section of Insects conferring with various workers and studying types of certain scolytid beetles.

Morgan Hebard, of Philadelphia, spent October 19 in the Section of Insects studying specimens in the collection and arranging for exchanges of various Orthoptera. Mr. Hebard brought with him many specimens of Orthoptera which he had borrowed from the collection for study.

Mrs. W. R. Thompson, formerly Miss Mary Carmody, recently contributed to the collections of the National Museum a considerable miscellaneous lot of insects which she had collected in France.

C. F. W. Muesebeck, of the Gipsy Moth Laboratory, has spent about four weeks in the Section of Insects identifying parasites and studying the braconid genus *Microbracon*. Mr. Muesebeck has devoted considerable time to this difficult genus and hopes to be able to complete the revision of the North American species the coming season. Before returning to his headquarters at Melrose Highlands, Mass., he will visit the collections in Philadelphia and also those in New Haven, to examine types.

C. T. Greene is preparing a paper on the puparia of *Sarcophagidae*. This paper will be arranged similarly to the one recently issued by the National Museum and describing the puparia of the *Tachinidae*. Mr. Greene is very anxious to secure as many specimens and species as possible and would appreciate it if the field men would send in puparia definitely associated with the adults. His studies have shown that the front end or cap offers many useful characters, and care should be used in seeing that this is preserved when possible.

N. I. Iskander, Assistant Entomologist of the Egyptian Department of Agriculture, visited the Section of Insects October 9. Mr. Iskander was especially interested in the collection of *Coccidae* and in the arrangement of the collections, especially in the tray system, and also in the organization of the work in the Section of Insects.

On October 9 A. B. Champlain, Curator of Insects of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, brought to Washington a collection containing all of the types of insects previously in the custody of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. This collection contained 126 specimens and 57 species. Fourteen of the species were represented by holotypes, 35 by paratypes, and 6 by cotypes. This is the first State institution to give all of its types of insects to the National Collection, and it is hoped that other institutions will follow the example of Pennsylvania. The types deposited in Washington are more accessible to specialists than when housed in State institutions, and are much safer.

LIBRARY

Mabel Colcord, Librarian

New Books

Andrews, E. A.

Factors affecting the control of the mosquito bug (*Helopeltis theivora* Waterh.). . . London, printed by Worrall & Robey, Ltd., 192-. 260 p.
At head of title: Indian tea association.

Bondar, Gregorio.

Aleyrodideos do Brazil. Bahia, Imprensa official do Estado, 1923.
182 p., illus.

- Cook, W. C.
Studies in the physical ecology of the Noctuidae. University Farm,
St. Paul, March, 1923. 38 p. (Minn. Agr. Expt. Station Tech. Bul. 12.)
- Deryke, Willis.
The food of fishes of Winona Lake... with a general introduction by
Will Scott. Indianapolis, W. B. Burford, 1922. 48 p., illus. (Indiana
Conservation Com. Dept. of Conservation Pub. 29. Cont. Zool. Lab. Ind.
Univ. 139.)
- Egypt. Ministry of Agriculture.
Cotton research. Annual report 2. Cairo, Government press, 1922.
Egyptian cotton pests, p. 128-166.
- Fall, H. C.
A revision of the North American species of *Hydroporus* and *Agaporus*...
n. p., 1923. 129 p. Bibliography and synonymy, p. 124-129.
- Gt. Brit. Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries.
Insect pests of crops 1920-1921. London, printed by His Majesty's
Stationery Office, 1923. 40 p.
- Handbuch der Zoologie, eine Naturgeschichte der Stamme des Tierreiches, begründet
von Dr. Willy Kükenthal... unter mitarbeit zahlreicher Fachgelehrter, hrsg.
von Dr. Thilo Krumbach... Berlin & Leipzig, W. de Gruyter & Co., 1923.
Ed. 1, lfg. 1, bogen 1-12. illus.
- Hegh, Emil.
Les moustiques -- mœurs et moyens de destruction (2^e édition). Bruxelles,
Imprimerie industrielle & financière, 1921. 239 p., illus. Bibliographie,
p. 225-235.
- Jameson, A. P.
Report on the diseases of silkworms in India. Calcutta, Superintendent
Government Printing, 1922. 165 p., 7 plates. Bibliography, p. 162-163.
- Liston, W. G.
The fumigation of ships with Liston's cyanide fumigator. In Jour.
Hygiene, v. 21, no. 3, p. 199-219, pl. 2-5, May 13, 1923.
- Maxwell-Lefroy, Harold.
Manual of entomology with special reference to economic entomology...
London, E. Arnold & Co., 1923. 541 p., illus.
- Meade-Waldo, Geoffrey.
Hymenoptera, fam. Apidae, subfam. Prosopidinae... Bruxelles, L. Desmet-
Verteneuil, 1923. 45 p., col. pl. (Wytsman P. Genera insectorum, fasc.
181.)
- Petherbridge, F. R.
Fungoid and insect pests of the farm. Ed. 2. Cambridge, at the Univer-
sity Press, 1923. 177 p., illus. (Cambridge farm institute series.)
- Reid, H. A.
The diseases of farm animals in New Zealand. Auckland, etc., Whitcombe
& Tomb Limited, 1923. 567 p., illus. Pt. II, Parasitic diseases,
p. 165-240.
- Rusden, Moses.
A further discovery of bees. London, 1679. 141 p., illus.
- Schmidt, Adolf.
... Aphodiinae... Berlin & Leipzig, W. de Gruyter & Co., 1922. (Das
Tierreich ... lfg. 45.) "Literatur-kurzungen", p. vi-xvi.

Sheppard, W. J.

Bee culture in British Columbia by W. J. Sheppard, A. W. Finlay and J. F. Roberts... Victoria, B. C., 1923. 60 p., illus. (British Columbia Dept of Agriculture Bul. 92.)

Wayland, l'abbé.

... Les accidents, les ennemis et les maladies de la vigne. In Mémoires de l'Académie de Metz 2^e période -- XCIV^e année -- 3^e série- XLII^e année, 1912-1913, p. 167-254, 3. Metz, Imprimerie Lorraine, 1919.